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H. H. WORRINGTON.

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JOB PRINTING nearly executed, on short notice and at REDUCED RATES.



POETRY.

WELCOME AS FLOWERS IN MAY.

[The following beautiful and touching verses emanating from a true and virtuous head and heart—find in the Dublin University Magazine.]

At day's declining a morn so twining
A garland winding with wild flowers gay;
But her heart it was sore, and the tears swelled ver
Her eye at the door, on that eve in May.

"And take," she said to her young heart's pride,
From your plighted bower, on this holy day,
A true-love token! and you speak

That may not be broken—these flowers of May.

"In life and in death, if you hold to your faith,
Keep ever like wreath, 'twill be sweet in decay;
Comes or with wealth come its sickness or health,
To my heart you'll be welcome as flowers in May.

*Yet oft it is over, when wide seas sever
Our hearts, you never in faith to me,
A true-brahmin will never upbraid
Affection betrayed—so that hour you're free—

*I set on life's span golden ore,
I'd not leave the more for your youth from the sea;
The hand that will take you from our loved ones—
Free from crime or from folly spills the hand for me?

The blessing half spoken, her last tears spoken;
And strong-soul broke the young man's prayer
One bleeding of heart and one youth departs—
The maid weeps alone in the silent air.

Fall many scenes that young maid counted after
Of day-dawns and night-falls—o'er years to the day;
Whom sadly once more, at the seat by the door,
Saw the youth as before, on that eve in May.

For the love of that maid, wherever he stayed,
Kept his soul from stain and his hands from guilt;
Like an angel from God, till his last retreat.
The cherished soul where lie first love dwelt.

"Using you no store of the bright, gold ore,
Not poor as before, I return to decay;
For my bride I've no wealth but broken health,
Hopes whereof and dead as these flowers of May."

The maiden has press hermae close to her breast,
Her joyful haste nimbly delays;

In her arms she sighs, "We youths! I prize,

To my heart you are welcome as flowers in May."

GOV. QUINNAN'S MESSAGE.

The following is an extract from Governor Quinnan's Message to the extra session of the Legislature. The only "EFFECTUAL REPLY," says the Governor, "is to be found in prompt and PEACEABLE SECESSION of the aggrieved State."

"When I reflect upon the pertinacity with which the assaults upon our rights have been for years prosecuted, the evident increase of anti-slavery sentiment at the North, and the excitement there pervading nearly all classes against the law to provide for the extradition of fugitive slaves, I have little hope left that these guarantees, indispensably necessary to our safety, will be yielded by a majority flushed with recent victories, and encouraged by apparent division among ourselves. Yet, to leave no effort untried and still farther to unite with us those of our own people, who still look for a returning sense of justice in the North, let the proposition to distinctly make to the people of the non-slaveholding States, to remedy the wrong, so far as may be in the power power of Congress to do, by abolishing from California concessions south of 36° deg. 30' min., or otherwise; and to consent to such amendments of the Federal Constitution, as shall hereafter amply secure the rights of the slaveholding States, to the extent of these cases, it would not be long before we should have laws for the District of Columbia framed in obedience to the wishes of the people of New England, or the great West; and having no regard to the wishes of the people here, He would be bound to such a thing.

"On the spirit Mr. Cobb stands on the Georgia platform, ready "to resist with all the weight which a favoring Providence may place at her disposal," if the factiousness of the North should persevere in their aggression, and render invalid that provision of the constitution which guarantees to the owners of fugitive slaves their right to a summary recovery of them.

THE RESIDENCE AND TOMB OF WASHINGTON stand on the bank of the Potowmack, at mount Vernon, about fifteen miles from the city that bears the name of the illustrious "Father of his country." The rooms of the house are spacious, with somewhat of elegance in their arrangement; and yet the whole is marked by simplicity. Great regard seems to have been shown to the sacredness of the public relies, and all things have been kept very nearly as Washington left them.

At a short distance from the house, in a retired spot, stands the new family tomb, a plain structure of brick, with a barred iron gate, through which are seen two sarcophagi of white marble, containing the remains of Washington and his wife. Every American should visit this place; and at the tomb of Washington should cherish the hallowed spirit of him whose ashes rest within.

If your purse does not allow you to buy books, read men, study women and take lessons from children—without musical instruments, you may play upon the people; if you are lame, you may still run for Congress; without teeth you can bitebit your neighbors; although totally blind, you can perhaps see as far into a milestone as other people; although as deaf as a post, you probably know as much of last Sunday's sermon a week hence as the rest of the congregation.

The following extract from a speech of the Hon. A. G. Brown of Mississippi, was made in support of a bill, which was reported to the Thirtieth Congress, by a committee of which Mr. Brown was a member. The members of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council had petitioned Congress to abolish the importation of slaves into the District for the purpose of sale or traffic elsewhere.

It will be seen that Brown regarded the power of Congress to pass such a law, so clear that the power was not discussed. The power of Congress would not be denied, except by some brainless agitator.

Here is the language of the Constitution.—"The Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever in which the District (not exceeding ten square miles) as may by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress become the seat of Government of the United States."

Under this power Congress could affix the penalty of death for murder.

But to the speech:

"Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, said he did not doubt, upon taking the floor at the present time, to enter into a discussion of the various questions which had engaged the attention of the House this morning; but as a member of the committee on the District of Columbia, he desired to say a word with reference to his own position with regard to the introduction of this bill. This bill was almost a legal transcript of what was the law of the State of Mississippi, from the year 1837 down to a period within some three or four years past, with one material alteration, namely, a prohibition against any citizen going beyond the boundaries of the District and buying a slave for his own use, within the District."

The letter is written with much deliberation, and contains not a sentiment which conflicts with the doctrines of the democratic party, as they have been illustrated by its most able and talented orators from the period of Jefferson to this day.—In respect to the Compromise, the position of Mr. Calhoun is that of the majority of Georgia in 1850, when it was decided that as quiescence in that measure of peace was the duty of all good citizens, and that resistance could not be justified unless it became apparent that the factiousness of the southern portion of the Union would succeed in rendering the fugitive-slaves law inoperative. On this plan of peace, duty, and patriotism the democracy in Pennsylvania and in all the northern and middle western States is being rallied as in the days of Jefferson and Jackson, and the present becomes every day brighter and brighter, that the rights of the South will be not only vindicated, but placed beyond the reach of danger in the future.

Such a prospect so clouded by a useless agitation, growing out of difference of opinion about the abstract right of secession?—With the South itself to lead in this agitation, and thus strengthen the hands of those factious whom when she is anxious to array the sound action of those communities that acknowledge the authority of Washington, Madison, and Jackson?

It is to be lamented that ultra men in the South, founding their appeals to the people on a misapprehension of the state of feeling in other portions of the Union, take for granted that the fugitive-slave law will be repealed and put up the arms of mercy without waiting for the assurances of friendship and support, which are numerous and satisfactory. It was not thus that Mr. Jefferson reasoned when he said that if every member of a compact is to be regarded as a dissolution of it, none could be formed which would last a year. The advice of that father of democracy was patience, forbearance, and moderation, giving time for those under delusions to see the consequences of their action.

But even if it be granted that the fears entertained by some of the leaders of the South are just—if it be assumed that the fugitive slave law will be repealed—is it not better for the South to reserve her measures until that day of evil is upon us?

Three armed will she be, if the secessionary arm is to be armed; she announces her determination to leave a confederacy which will not treat her as an equal, if she can say—See with what fidelity we have performed our portion of those compact which made us one people—see how scrupulously we have abstained from all disregard of that joint authority which we are now about to dissolve forever—see with what a reluctance for the work of our fathers we have struggled against its abuse, until the wrongs which justified them in separating with Great Britain invite us to imitate their conduct, and set up a government for ourselves, whatever may be the cost or sacrifice.

It is in this spirit Mr. Cobb stands on the Georgia platform, ready "to resist with all the weight which a favoring Providence may place at her disposal," if the factiousness of the North should persevere in their aggression, and render invalid that provision of the constitution which guarantees to the owners of fugitive slaves their right to a summary recovery of them.

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COMMODORE STOCKTON ON SLAVERY.—In his speech at Elizabethtown, N. J., on the 4th instant, Com. S. said in allusion to the new territory, that the citizens of the South had a perfect right to carry their slave property upon all such acquisitions, and that any attempt of the general government to invade that right was an aggression upon guarantees on the constitution.

From the Florence Gazette,
THE T-R-U-E DEMOCRACY.

CUBA DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

To the Inhabitants of Cuba and all Freemen.

Every people possess the unalienable right of changing the form of government by which it is ruled, whenever its interests, its honor, and its safety require such a change; since it is only for its advantage that it has delegated its power to certain determinate persons.

A Government which is a standing conspiracy against the governed, loses its vitality and becomes a despotism intolerable to rational men. In such a case the sovereignity ceases, of right, to the centre whence it emanated, to be again remodeled into such a form as may best suit the wants and circumstances of those to whom that sovereignty appertains.

The people of Cuba present a strong, perhaps the strongest of all possible cases, for the application of these sacred principles, inasmuch as the colonial despotism of Spain over this island is unequalled in the history of nations: Wherefore, resuming our outraged rights, we have this day determined to throw off the shackles of our tyrants and raise the high standard of freedom to lead us to victory, with the invincible purpose of raising ourselves to the rank of a free people, or meeting on the field of battle a glorious death, preferable, a thousand times, to the degrading slavery which is now on us.

But as a revolution is always attended by sacrifices, calamities and disaster, it is incumbent on us—in addition to the self-evident axiom, set forth in the commencement of this solemn declaration—to expose the just causes which have impelled us to assume the position which we now occupy.

The world must know the grievous injustice, and arbitrary vexations, which the Spanish Government has exercised, in a confined form, in the *Union Banner*. The vote on the Compromise bills, as they passed Houses of Congress. It will be seen that they, as a whole, were largely sustained by Southern votes. The letters "S." and "H." before the figures, signify *Senate* and *House*.

To carry us successfully through this fearful contest, weak, unarmed and without guides, we rely upon the merciful protection of the Most High, for the justice of our cause, the valor of the Cubans and the generous assistance of our free neighbors and brethren.

CUBA MEETING IN NEW ORLEANS.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the city of New Orleans upon the reception of the stirring intelligence Cuba. The following resolutions were offered by Judge Walker and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we greet with joy and enthusiasm the recent intelligence from the Island of Cuba, as indicative of the heroic resolution and devotion of that people, and of their purpose, to make every sacrifice to achieve their independence.

Resolved, That the Cubans having given an earnest of their sincerity and constancy in their struggle for liberty, it is our duty, as brother republicans and men, to aid, by all means in our power, their efforts, until they shall be crowned with success.

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed by the Chair, to be called "The Committee for the Promotion of Cuban Liberty," whose duty it shall be to collect contributions from our citizens, to aid the Cuban Patriots and to forward the same as speedily as possible.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

VOTE ON THE COMPROMISE BILLS.—We give, in a condensed form, from the *Union Banner*, the vote on the Compromise bills, as they passed Houses of Congress. It will be seen that they, as a whole, were largely sustained by Southern votes. The letters "S." and "H." before the figures, signify *Senate* and *House*.

North. South.

Years. Nays. Years. Nays.

Texas Boundary S. 12 9 18 1

and N. Mexico H. 57 67 51 39

bill in junction, — 69 78 69 31

Utah Bill, { S. 11 16 21 2

{ H. 41 71 55 15

— 52 67 77 17

California Bill, { S. 28 0 6 23

{ H. 123 0 27 53

151 0 53 71

Sup. slave trade S. 27 0 6 19

in D. Columbia H. 120 0 4 59

147 0 10 78

ANGLING.—Occasionally some very tender hearted philosophers read a lecture to the small portion of the world to which he is able to gain access, upon the enormity of angling. There is a small class of such who have their periodic spasms on this subject, and attempt to magnify their humanity by croaking about the cruelty of taking the innocent fry from their hiding places where they eat each other in such a pretty and interesting manner. But we never saw one of these tender-hearted moralists refuse to eat a perch or trout well browned, and furthermore, we never saw one of them who was remarkably distinguished for his practical benevolence to his kind.

The truth is, that fish were made to be caught and eaten, and to our mind, there is no more innocent and healthful amusement than angling. We love to wander away from the busky haunts of men into the quiet meadows and ravines, following up the sparkling brooks to their sources, penetrating the impenetrable recesses of Nature's sanctuaries. We have sometimes found out the most beautiful nooks in swamps which no person would enter without having been led on by the keen excitement of the sport which angling affords.

The angler passes no security for his life and property; for, beside the notorious partisanship of the Government, always exercised against the native Cuban, the criminal laws have fallen into us, and most of the civil laws, through the progress of the age, have become inapplicable.

The Spanish Government, in effect, prohibits us from employing either the ecclesiastical or civil professions; because education, instead of being gratuitous, is rendered so costly that the rich alone—who in general are absorbed in the management of their estates, can participate therein. Such a system has been evidently framed for the purpose of keeping us in ignorance, in order that despotism may reign triumphant.

The Spanish Government, so far from encouraging the extension of the mechanical arts and the sciences, notwithstanding the boldness of their efforts, with the sole object of enabling them to apply themselves thereto, with the sole desiderium of extracting the Caribs from devoting themselves to those useful and honorable pursuits. It has looked to our idleness and ignorance fostered by their relentless policy, as the surest means of inflicting us for the assertion of our rights as freemen, and the performance of our duties as men.

The same Government bestows upon the natives of the Peninsula all the offices and places of emoluments of honor without any regard to merit, and, faithful to its maxim, it has provided no law for the Cuban, but the ever-changing will of the Captain General of the island.

The Cuban possesses no security for his life and property; for, beside the notorious partisanship of the Government, always exercised against the native Cuban, the criminal laws have fallen into us, and most of the civil laws, through the progress of the age, have become inapplicable.

The Spanish Government prohibits free travel through the island, obliging the inhabitants to take out a transit passport; in defect of which they are severely punished.

Such criminal proceedings, such violent intrusions of every right and of every principle, fully justify our determination to throw off the yoke of Spain and proclaim our independence; to which we do in the name of the All powerful God, in whose protection we confide, and to whom we fervently appeal to sustain us in a struggle into which we bring our lives and our fortunes.

The sun which shone for Justin Brutus, for Washington, for Bolivar, for Hidalgo, and for Morelos, will not be less propitious for us; and when our blood shall have watered the tree of life, it will produce the same fruits as it did in Rome and Greece of old, and as it does now in the favored land of our brothers of the North American Republic.

The Spanish Government prohibits free travel through the island, obliging the inhabitants to take out a transit passport; in defect of which they are severely punished.

Personal appearance of the said Susan Nipple, as aforesaid, and swore to the foregoing, and said she'd be darned—if it wasn't true.